

POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1906.

The postoffice address of Mark Hamlin is still Cleveland.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins and Governor Altgeld are not in harmony.

If the tariff is a tax why are the people so unanimously for McKinley.

It's dollars to doughnuts the combine will put out no figures Monday morning.

Even the eminent hoodoo Twaddell could not have saved Indiana from McKinley.

The field is said to be against McKinley but what is the field against the people.

By the way Clarkson was in California not long since and fired it against McKinley.

Ex-President Harrison came within an inch of being forced under the McKinley engine at Indianapolis.

There will be little reason left for the split in the Ohio delegation the presidential trust has been invoked.

Twaddell is still explaining his course at the state convention and is trying to break into the coming counter convention.

Chairman Hartley says the gold men in the Democratic party will win, but then Mr. Hartley has not always guessed right.

The velocity with which the McKinley band wagon outruns the machine suggests that it is built bearing with pneumatic tires.

It is safe to predict that neither Plott, Quay, Clarkson or Manly will be in the next cabinet, for all of which the people will be thankful.

Ex-President Harrison is too wise a man to think for one moment that the presidential trust can nominate anybody. He defeated it once himself.

The Democrats manage to maintain their record in opposition to pensions to ex-Union soldiers. Only six of them voted in the house for the Plottier pension bill.

A herd of moose invaded Duluth, Minn., a few days since. This can be accounted for on the theory that everything has been out of joint since the Democrats came into power.

There never was a time in the history of the Republican party when there was a contest that was so magnificent a block of states was for any man as those that have declared for McKinley.

Interesting delegates is the club that is beating down the Platt machine. Half all the delegates now instructed for McKinley not been instructed the machine would be obtaining all of them.

The McKinley people in the national convention should nominate a candidate for vice president who is in sympathy with the sentiment of the people. There is not enough left of the opposition to plume.

Republicans of the silver states have given up the idea of forcing the party to favor free silver and announce their loyalty to the party on protection, and its ability to conduct the affairs of the government.

The last battle in Cuba which was reported as a Spanish victory proves to have been a Spanish defeat and a rout and resulted in the removal of a Spanish general for failing to support the command in action.

The Lexington (Ill.) city council passed an ordinance granting chain shop license at \$1500 a year. This is the first license council the city has had for years. All the women have signed a protest against the action of the council.

Springfield has been chosen as the place for the next meeting of the state laundry association. It's a good place. The Republican state convention done some washing there a week ago and can testify to that fact.

The Methodist church South and the northern branch of the church are making another effort to reunite. Slavery, the rock upon which the church split, is removed, and there is no good reason why it should not again come together.

The national Republican convention in order to be understood may have to declare its opposition to the free coinage of silver. A declaration favorable to bi-metallicism providing each dollar shall be as good as every other dollar amounts to the same thing however.

Chauncey Depew was in Detroit, Mich., yesterday when the Republican convention was called and he was brought into the hall to make a speech which he did in his usual happy style. He was then entertained by the cheers of the convention for McKinley.

The West Virginia Democrats in their recent state convention declared for Daniel Manning who is dead, for president, while Massachusetts Democrats declared for the young man Russell. This makes up another clear case of robbing the cradle and the grave.

The unanimity of sentiment for McKinley points unerringly to the fact that the Republican party does not intend to take any backward step on the tariff. The low tariff papers in the party that were so certain it was the McKinley bill that beat the party in 1890 and 1892 will simply follow the procession for protection.

Aldrich, Clarkson and some of the other members of the presidential trust say that much depends on the contents in the south which is tantamount to saying that the only way to beat McKinley and the people who elect Republican presidents is by a lot of trumped up delegates to the south whom the combine proposes to give seats in the St. Louis convention to beat the people.

It is clear now that McKinley will be nominated at St. Louis and the party can put in some profitable time considering the important office of the vice presidency. In many conventions in the past men have been nominated for that office with little or no consideration for their fitness or their relation to the campaign. On this account many mistakes have been made. This year, however, it is not necessary to make any blunder as plenty of time is still left to give the matter mature consideration.

Senator Cullom has the faculty of making the best thing out of everything whether the result has been a success for him or otherwise. When he returned to Washington from Springfield and the state convention some of the seceders were inclined to have fun with him and finally one of them asked him why he did not defeat McKinley instructions in Illinois. The senator's reply was: "If you were to stand on the front porch in December while a blizzard were raging and you were to try to stop it with your breath you might have some reason why instructions for McKinley were not prevented."

Congressman Aldrich the Illinois Head statesman rises to remark that McKinley is 100 votes short of a nomination but he falls in the interest of science to state how many votes Read or Morton or Allison or Quay are short. Then he sneeringly concludes his contribution to public information by assuming that of course the silver states will be for McKinley. We wonder if Read would not accept the delegates from the silver states? Judged by the effort the field has made to get delegates from southern states that will not elect a single Republican elector the chances are any one of them would be pleased to capture the delegates from the silver states. Oh, how sour the grapes are.

As an illustration of how Twaddell can do things, it is worthy of mention that one of the citizens of Taylorville says that in the meeting of the delegates from this congressional district at Springfield during the state convention, when the Christian county delegation had agreed to support U. A. Parish for state central committee, Twaddell, who wanted to elect another Christian county man went to the delegation and told them that Tanner was opposed to Parish. The delegation very promptly wanted to know what Tanner had to do with the matter of selecting members of the state central committee. But Twaddell, nevertheless, by the aid of Sangamon county elected another man, in spite of the choice of the delegation, and while at Taylorville after the convention, he confessed he had misrepresented the facts about Tanner interfering in the matter, after he found that his falsehood had created a lot of opposition to Tanner in Christian county. Thus the reasons multiply why he should be silenced in the political affairs of the Republicans of Macon county. A man who always creates discord in a party is dangerous to a party's success.

The McKinley Wave.
That Illinois instructed for McKinley was not, in the remotest sense due to the machine referred to by one of members as "the organization." That organization fully confident of its power fought McKinley in the state of Illinois until the vote was recorded in the state convention for McKinley which showed that at least two-thirds of the delegates had manhood enough not to betray the wishes and instructions of the people and thus give the organization the state delegates to put in its vest pocket to be used at the proper time to carry out the deal made five months ago with the Read people to deliver Illinois to the Macon man. The head of the organization when the South district instructed for McKinley remarked that they would be denouncing McKinley, implying that the organization would see to it that he should get no more delegates in the state.

Any and every kind of disreputable scheme was resorted to in every congressional district to defeat McKinley but the man was too strong and the machine was borne down before it. Lorimer another part of the machine in an interview told the people how the delegates from this state to St. Louis should go uninstructed to "do the best thing for Illinois at the right time" but the people did not halt upon his words but pressed on until they redeemed Illinois from the clumny hands of these awkward manipulators and made Illinois a power in the selection of the next president by instructing nearly all its delegates for McKinley. There are a few in Chicago uninstructed and there are a few in instructions who have been ready to violate instructions at the first opportunity but it will make no difference what these men do. They can vote as they please at St. Louis but McKinley will be the nominee. Had the people of this state followed the advice of the Lorimer and the machine and had not instructed their delegates Illinois would, as it has in the past, been left without influence with the next administration. But the people have saved the state the humiliation which these foolish manipulators have brought it in the past by refusing longer to obey their wishes, and when McKinley becomes president he will appreciate the fact that the people of Illinois helped at the proper time to insure him the nomination and will thank accordingly, while the machine, like the presidential combine which ran a fool of the people, will have to be introduced to the people's president.

The McKinley wave which was the people's work swept the country and has taught a great many self-constituted directors of the affairs of the party the power the people have reserved to themselves.

Not Good Logic.
The Chicago Evening Journal takes exceptions to McKinley's silence to the demand to know how he stands on the "money question" and claims that the statement of men like Sherman that the effect that he is all right is not sufficient for the reason that California which favors free silver also thinks him all right and therefore instructed for him. This is very weak logic. In the first place the Journal is in assuming that the money question is the most important question in this campaign. The people have put the tariff question to the front as the great question of the campaign and every where, without reference to the money,

question they have also put McKinley who represents protection to the front as first in their hearts. It is the same in California as in Illinois, and McKinley carried California as he did Illinois on that issue and not on the money question. Had Read or any other candidate carried California the platform of that state on silver would be just as it is and it would raise no question as to the soundness of the candidate on the money questions. McKinley's record on the silver question is all right. His utterance on that question are all right and the demand that some are making that he should speak again is the product of the hints of some of his opponents that, perhaps, McKinley is not pronounced against the free coinage of silver.

Have Learned a Lesson.

The change in public sentiment in this country, in a political sense which has occurred in the last four years is remarkable and indisputable and should be a reminder to future generations of voters in this republic that they cannot afford to abandon reason and practical sense to be tickled by demagogues who appeal to prejudice and excite all appeals to good sense and the best welfare of the people. It is always much easier for the average citizen to yield to appeals to his prejudices than it is to study facts and invoke them as his guide in expressing his will at the ballot box. This quality of the human race is well known by the demagogue, and when conditions are so as to warrant it he always appeals to prejudice to carry his point. As before suggested this was well illustrated in the campaigns of 1890 and 1892 when the country was carried for the Democratic party. The laboring man in manufacturing who was then fully employed as good wages was told that the tariff was a tax upon the wage earner for the benefit of his employer who was characterized as a tariff baron. The former was told that the tariff benefited no one but the manufacturer and closed the markets of the world to the American farmer's products. The carpenter and the bricklayer, the blacksmith and the cellar digger were told there was no protection to his trade; that there was no tariff on a collar, a horse shoe, a brick or a house and to all were told that the tariff was a tax paid by the consumer to fill the pockets of the manufacturers at the expense of everybody else. The demagogue even went further than this and declared the McKinley duty on tin plate would raise the price of duty to the consumer while not a pound would ever be manufactured in American soil. He also said that under a free trade tariff wages would be better and the necessities of life cheaper and the country more prosperous. There was not a word of truth in all this. Reason would tell a considerable man so but prejudice was a more enticing and easier mentor and it was followed by thousands of good people, the Democratic party came into power, and the busy hum of industry ceased. Then the farmer and the carpenter and the collar digger discovered that the tariff which diversified industries and created a demand for work did effect his employment and the market for his product. It was then that it was discovered that prejudice was a bad guide to follow. It was then that instead of mocking McKinleyism those who committed the fatal errors at the polls in 1890 and 1892 began to look to McKinleyism for relief. The repentance was genuine and the country turned to the man for deliverance whom the Democratic press had assailed as the consort of the robber barons and a portion of the Republican press and many Republicans consented to it. But how is it today? The whole country is wild for McKinley. He represents the principle which a few years ago was condemned. Those who assailed it want to return to it. Truly the stone which the builders rejected has become the chief corner stone. A lesson has been learned by experience which will not soon be forgotten.

A. J. Hopkins and Rejoinder.
Chicago Inter-Ocean: A Washington dispatch of the 4th instant says that "Congressman Hopkins returned from Illinois last night and expressed himself well satisfied with the work of the convention."

This is no doubt a true report on the part of the correspondent and a sincere expression on the part of Mr. Hopkins. There was a time when he expected to be nominated for governor, but weeks before the convention he knew that nothing short of a political miracle would bring about that result. He did not go to Springfield with any lurking hope that the unexpected would happen. From the very first he frankly stated that the gubernatorial nomination had been settled by the several county conventions. But he had an opportunity to extend his circle of acquaintances. A great many delegations which did not intend to vote for him, as he very well knew, visited his headquarters, shook his hand in cordial greeting, going away more than pleased to have made his acquaintance. A. J. Hopkins no longer belongs to one particular district out of twenty-two in the state, but to the entire state. Illinois will be proud of him. As a public man he ought to feel repaid for all his trouble and labors.

The same dispatch adds that Mr. Hopkins will now devote his attention to his reelected bill and try to get a favorable report on it from the committee on ways and means. We see no reason why he should not succeed. If the full committee has any amendments to make let him be made. There is nothing to be gained by delay. The indications are that the senate will prevent an early adjournment anyway and that the Read plan of closing out the session this month will be frustrated. In no event would a report on the reciprocity bill delay matters, and if such a bill could pass the house it would surely do good in one way, if not in another. It might become a law. In that case it would add millions to the value of this year's farm products. If it passed the house and was then killed by the Democrats and Populists in the senate, or by the Democratic President, it would do a great deal of good politically. From whichever of these points viewed the duty of the ways and means committee and the house is clear.

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SHARROCK'S SPEECH.

A Ringing Republican Address by the Christian County Orator.

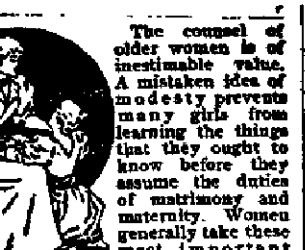
After the nominations were made at the Republican senatorial convention yesterday afternoon the Hon. James R. Sharrock, nominee with Hon. W. G. Cochran, of Monticello county, for representative, was called out for a speech. He gave the delegates a rouser. He said in substance: "As this convention has seen fit to endorse me and as my running mate is not in attendance I take it upon myself to thank you for both of us. I trust that we shall be able to meet the exigencies of this campaign. It is to be a business campaign on business propositions. I believe that the people of this country are awakening to the fact that they should look after the interests of this government first and the other nations afterwards. I have faith in the patriotism of all parties but have not the faith in the leaders of the opposition that I have in the Republican party. We can't look for the relief we need and the solution of the problems confronting us from the Democratic party, but we can look to the rank and file, the loyalty and patriotism and valor of the people. We will have cool business propositions to meet and dispose of. We may not all be financiers but there are propositions which are clear and which all, thanks to the public school system of this country, can understand. The business propositions will apply to all. A man knows there is something wrong with his private business when he is paying out more money than he is getting in. You may reason from cause to effect and you will find that the same principle applies to the business of the government. When a government is spending more than it takes in the consequence is issuing bonds and persisting in that means the result will be bankruptcy. The humblest citizen may understand this and will vote for a system of revenue which will stop the issue of bonds. There is another proposition. When one-half of the manufactured articles are imported it means that they take that much of the raw material which the American farmer should be furnishing and one-half of the work that should be done by American labor. Next November you will find that the common people have voted for a system which will protect the manufacturer and the laborer and the interests of this country. There is another proposition. With its 3,000 miles of coast line, with other nations preparing defenses the American people will say that this nation too should be ready for emergencies. I'll do all I can to promote success and you may depend upon the bone and sinew of the country to defend the principles of Republicanism. The country is \$180,000,000 in debt in a time of profound peace. In the war of 1776, 1812, the Mexican war and the war of 1861 we went in debt but each time we got something back to show for it in greater privileges or in acquisition of lands. In the last two years we have gone in debt in a party which promised us everything and we have now wrecked banks, ruined business, a wrecked commerce and unemployed labor. The people will give their answer to this policy in November."

Mr. Cochran was detained at Sullivan in the trial of an important law suit.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one cure of disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Requisition.
Governor Alligood has issued a requisition upon the governor of Ohio for the extradition of Otto Hauk, under arrest at Columbus, Ohio, and wanted at Clinton, DeWitt county, for burglary and larceny.

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The counsel of older women is of inestimable value. A mistaken idea of modesty prevents many from learning the things that they ought to know before they assume the duties of matrimony and maternity. Women generally take these most important steps in their lives, without knowing in any degree what they mean, or what responsibilities and trials they bring. The highest and best thing that any woman can do is to bear and rear healthy, intelligent children. The accomplishment of this end depends almost entirely upon her health and particularly upon the health and strength of the organs distinctly feminine. The state of the children, both intellectual and physical depends on the mother. If she doesn't care enough for her own comfort and happiness to take the proper care of herself, she certainly ought to do it for the sake of her children. To a very large extent the destiny and achievement of a man is decided in the months before his birth. During that time is determined whether or not he is to be of robust health and strong intellect. During that time, his mind and body are started on the path that they will follow through life. Circumstances may influence him, but he cannot get away from the effects of pre-natal influences. One of the principal uses of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the preparation of prospective mothers for the time of trial and danger that comes when a child is born. The "Prescription" is strengthening and invigorating and lessens pain and danger. It insures the perfect well-being and the perfect health of both mother and child. Every woman should know these things before she really needs to know them. There are many things in Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser," that every woman ought to know. This celebrated work has reached a sale of 800,000 copies at \$1.50 each. The expense of producing a work of this kind, covering 500,000 copies are now being given away. A copy will be sent to any address on receipt of twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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OF NOVEMBER 3 ARE ALREADY WELL UNDER WAY. A NEW
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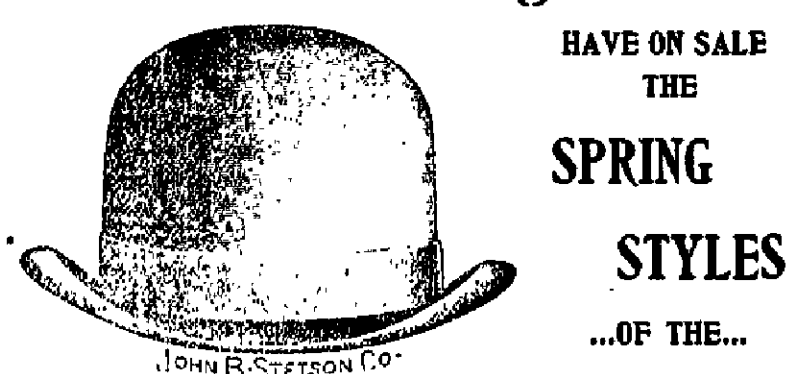
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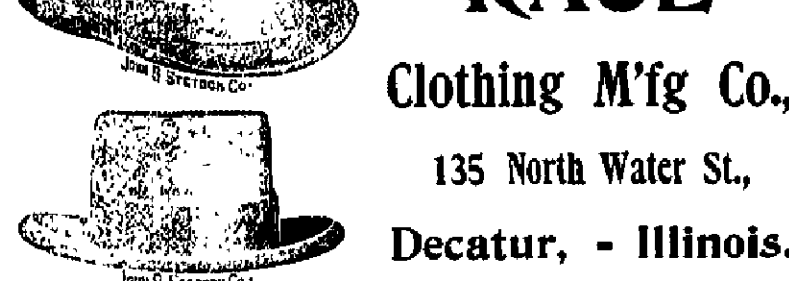
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HOLMES A CORPSE.

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HANGED IN THE PHILADELPHIA JAIL.

The Human Fiend's Last Words on the Scaffold—Declared that He was Innocent of Murder—Coolest Man in the Crowd.

Philadelphia, May 7.—H. H. Holmes, the multi-murderer, was hanged in Moyamensing prison this morning. The drop fell at 10:15. Not until half an hour later was he pronounced dead. His neck was broken. The marvelous nerve of the man never deserted him. Even on the scaffold he was probably the coolest person in the assembly. In a few well-chosen words he proclaimed his innocence of any murder including that for which he was convicted. He declared the only wrongdoing in taking human life, for which he could be held responsible, consisted in the death of two women as a result of criminal operations at his hands. He did not name the victims. Holmes spent the greater part of his last night on earth writing letters. At midnight he went to bed and slept soundly till 6 o'clock this morning. It took two calls to wake him. Rising promptly he was visited by Father Dalby and Macpeak. They administered the last sacrament and remained with him till nine o'clock. During their absence he ate a breakfast of eggs, toast and coffee. At 10 o'clock the sheriff called the official jury together and after each had subscribed to the certificate to march to the gallows began. The prisoner was accompanied by the priests chanting missa and together they mounted the scaffold and after prayer Holmes stepped to the front and resting his hands on the railing made his declaration of innocence. It was received in absolute silence. Having finished his vocabulary, as a silent signal from the priest he bent his knees with his eyes fixed on the crucifix which was clasped in his hands. Prayer continued for some minutes, then he rose, shook hands with the priests and the lawyers and in a firm voice bade them good bye. Without delay his hands were bound behind him, the black cap adjusted, the noose placed about his neck, and after a moment of intense stillness the crack of the bolt rang out like a pistol shot and the murderer fell to his doom. The doctors say consciousness left him instantly though the heart continued to beat for fifteen or twenty minutes. Finally, after several physicians had examined and pronounced him dead, the swinging corpse was cut down.

H. H. Holmes yesterday gave up hope and completely broke down. Several times during the day and last night the doomed man wept like a child.

George B. Chamberlin, a Chicago attorney, visited him in his cell last evening. Chamberlin, who carried with him a satchel, presumably filled with documents for Holmes to sign, declined subsequently to discuss his mission, but did tell how the murderer behaved.

"As I took his hand and bade him good bye," said the lawyer, "the utterly dejected fellow broke down and wept without restraint. It was a pathetic scene, viewing the condemned man as you will." Another incident yesterday was the call of Lawyer R. O. Moon, at the prisoner's request. He wanted to thank the oncergoist attorney, who had worked so hard to secure a new trial.

"He said to me," said Lawyer Moon, "that he was innocent of every one of the capital crimes of which he had been suspected and accused, excepting only the deaths of Emily Gignard and Miss Connor, who had expired as victims of malpractice, which was, on his part, wholly accidental. I don't think he will make any final confession inconsistent with this assurance which he gave me."

Probably the most unbecoming visitor of yesterday was Sheriff Samuel M. Clement. He simply told the prisoner that unpleasant as it might be for all concerned, there would be no delay in the performance of the law's mandate. If Holmes was not yet fully ready and prepared to meet his doom the sheriff advised him to make good his final arrangements last night. "I will," replied the murderer. The last two nights have been restless ones for Holmes. Sleep, except for the short naps he got during the afternoon had forsaken him, and he seemed more inclined to stay awake and converse with the members of the death watch, and they were disinclined to talk or trade doctored books.

His choice of reading varied, and although he seemed to find the greatest consolation in his bible, he frequently put it aside in a peevish manner and picked up a newspaper in which he carefully marked the matter bearing upon his case.

Lawyer Rotan visited Holmes yesterday to receive from his condemned client his final instructions. It is believed that Holmes' will was executed last night and that Messrs. Perkins and Richardson subscribed themselves as witnesses.

Lawyer Rotan stated yesterday that in regard to the disposal of his estate Holmes had made frequent changes, and the chances were that at the last he might refuse to make a will at all, and, dying intestate, will leave his cloudy title to a number of persons to be fought out in the courts for the benefit of any of his creditors who may see fit to enter almost endless litigation to secure what is due them.

One reason for anticipating the refusal of Holmes to execute a will is the reception of his last letter to Mrs. Pitzel received. He had at numerous times assured the widow of Ben Pitzel that she would receive a one-third interest in whatever he should leave. Lawyer Fabey expects that this interest will be the widow at least \$10,000, but he has as yet failed to explain how she is going to realize upon the disputed property.

"Mrs. Pitzel has received from Holmes thus far," said Mr. Fabey yesterday morning, "just \$30."

It was after this incident that Holmes conceived the idea of having Pitzel's life insured. He told Pitzel how easy it was to beat an insurance company with a substitute body, and Pitzel fell into the scheme. A \$5000 policy was secured in the Washington Life Insurance company of New York, but for some reason or other it was permitted to lapse. Then the Fidelity policy was taken out. The application was made at the Chicago agency. Pitzel was in full health, and the risk was considered first-rate. They left Chicago together to search for a body. Meanwhile Pitzel told his wife, who was living in St. Louis, that he and Holmes were playing a game on an insurance company, and to his eldest daughter, Dessie, said: "If you ever hear that your papa is dead, don't worry, and don't let your mother worry. I will be all right, and come to you some day, no matter what they say."

In August, 1891, Holmes and Pitzel came east, and Holmes rented the house, 1816 Calverhill street, a ramshackle old building, for Pitzel to start in the patent right business under the name of R. F. Perry. In the meantime Holmes had brought a woman whom he called his wife to a boarding house at 1005 North Eleventh street. Throughout August Holmes called on Pitzel frequently. Pitzel was seen up to 10 o'clock on Saturday night, September 1. That night he drank a great deal, before he went to bed. Nothing was again seen of him until the following Monday, when Eugene Smith, a carpenter, who had been employed to do some work in the house, found his body lying on its back on the floor of the second story back room. The face was blackened and bilious, as if from butting, and near by lay a broken bottle which had contained benzine. By the side of the body was a pipe, partly filled with tobacco. Appearances indicated that an explosion had occurred while the man was lighting his pipe. The police believed the affair was an accident, and no one for a moment entertained the theory of murder.

Among the effects found in the room were several letters from "Perry's" wife in St. Louis, the signatures to which had been torn off. The coroner's physician held an autopsy, and, finding evidences of chloroform, and congested lungs, the jury gave a verdict of death from inhaling the fumes of chloroform.

About three weeks after this occurrence, Joseph D. Howe, a St. Louis attorney, after correspondence with Coroner Ashbridge, of this city, came here and asserted that the body was that of Benjamin F. Pitzel, and that he—Howe—was here to collect \$10,000 insurance from the Fidelity company, for which amount a policy had been made out in favor of Mrs. Pitzel in Chicago a year before. Meanwhile Holmes, who had introduced Pitzel to the insurance agents, was induced by them to come to Philadelphia and identify the body. This he did positively, and so did Alice Pitzel, the 16-year-old daughter of the dead man. With this unequivocal testimony, the insurance company paid the money. Here the first stage of this extraordinary affair came to a close.

The second opened some time after, when Martin C. Hodges, in jail at St. Louis, declared that Holmes, while in an adjoining cell, had told him of a conspiracy with Pitzel and Howe to swindle a Philadelphia insurance company by the substitution of a body.

Holmes' capture was a wonderful piece of detective work. It was discovered that letters were being sent to him under the name of Howard, and in care of a broker named Blackman, in Dearborn street, Chicago. Blackman forwarded the letters to Gilmanston, New Hampshire. Holmes' birthplace—where his first wife and his mother and father were living. A detective started from Chicago on the train bearing one of these letters and there was a race across the country with the United States mail.

The detective beat the mail to the New Hampshire town, and found that the postmaster had a postal card instructing him to forward all mail to another place. The detective waited for the letter to arrive, saw it addressed, and continued the chase, beating the letter to the next town. Thus Holmes was tracked from point to point, and was finally arrested in Boston, while dropping a letter into a mail box at a street corner.

From the moment of his arrest, Holmes has been telling stories—ingenious, though conflicting. First he declared that the body found was not that of Pitzel, but was a substitute, and that Pitzel was in South America. Then he retracted this statement and avowed that the body was Pitzel's and that he had represented himself as single, and proposed marriage to two or three women. He boarded with a man named Hayes, ran up a big board bill, and then left in broad daylight, never to return. Holmes had lived with his wife off and on. She had borne him one child, a boy, and spent nearly all her time with her parents in London. Shortly after the school episode he visited her, and then he left, it seems, for good.

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The building is three stories high. The style of architecture suggests the name the castle. In the main it was built with the idea of reciting it out as flats, and for business purposes. It was in Holmes' apartments and in the basement that the secrets were found. The points used as places by Holmes were in the front of the building. Both rooms were on the second floor, just in the rear of the office. From Holmes' own bath room there was a secret stairway leading to the street and also to the basement. The entrance to it was through a trap door in the floor of the bath room. This door was concealed by a rug. Connor was a young woman from the roof to the cellar, with an entrance in the bath room, through the trap door, and there was a blind wall between the secret stairway and the chute. On the third floor of the building there were also trap doors. One led into a room which was used as the laboratory of the drug store which was on the level of the street, and another led into the bathroom. On the first floor in Holmes' office there were vaults capable of being made airtight, and built around so that no sound could be heard from them. There were rooms with no means of ventilation except the door. When that was closed no air could get in.

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Many imaginative theories have been advanced regarding this marvelous person, and writers of "sensation" and "the city eye" have been frequent. Without considering these, it is a strange fact that a slither tale has been told of those connected with his case. William A. Shonemaker, one of his lawyers, attempted to foist upon the court a bogus affidavit, and was subjected to disgrace, and finally disbarred for a period. Then Dr. William E. Moxon, the coroner's physician, who made an autopsy on Pitzel's body, suddenly dropped dead recently, and, lastly, Luther T. Biles, who was foreman of the jury in the trial, was a few weeks ago checked to death by a fire wave. Altogether it is safe to assume that a sight of hell will go against the whole country with the knowledge that the German Mudgett, or Henry B. Holmes, man or monster, has been exterminated—much the same as a plague to humanity would be stamped out. But the true story of his strange career will probably never be known.

A Warm Friend.

Foley's Kidney and Bladder Cure is very hot, but when diluted it is drawn a warm friend indeed to those suffering from bowel complaints. It never fails. Get and take Moxon's Drug and Supply Co., and N. L. Krone—1-d&wim

Graduated.

A class of fifteen was graduated from the Pana High school, as follows: Misses Cullen Orr, Vesta Sanders, Lolla Tate, Susan Wagener, Annie Laing, Nellie Reese, Dessie Hunter, Ethel Small, Grace Ellis, Nellie McGowan, Ada Curry, Rosa Kuhn, Messrs. Frank Thibault and Henry Dowell. Holmes was the cause.

Have You Kidney Trouble?

A 50c trial bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. Neider Drug & Supply Co.—1-d&wim

Murder and Suicide.

Trenon, N. J., May 2.—Annie Anderson, aged 24, was shot this morning by Joseph Graham who immediately shot himself. Both died. The shooting took place in the dining room of C. B. Baumgartner, a prominent merchant in whose family the girl was employed. Jealousy was the cause.

Eugene Von Der Hoff, formerly a jeweler at Springfield, Ill., serving a term in the Indiana penitentiary for the theft of jewelry at Rock Point, Ind.

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Holmes' case was appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the jury's verdict. Then he began to make arrangements in a desperate effort to gain a respite. All was of no avail, and on the 30th of last month, Governor Hastings refused to interfere. On the same day, Joseph D. Howe, the St. Louis lawyer, was acquitted of complicity in the conspiracy against the insurance company.

One thing may be said of Holmes in passing. To the women he married he was always a model of virtue, he dispensed his money with a liberal hand, and was invariably kind and gentle to them.

Many imaginative theories have been advanced regarding this marvelous person, and writers of "sensation" and "the city eye" have been frequent. Without considering these, it is a strange fact that a slither tale has been told of those connected with his case. William A. Shonemaker, one of his lawyers, attempted to foist upon the court a bogus affidavit, and was subjected to disgrace, and finally disbarred for a period. Then Dr. William E. Moxon, the coroner's physician, who made an autopsy on Pitzel's body, suddenly dropped dead recently, and, lastly, Luther T. Biles, who was foreman of the jury in the trial, was a few weeks ago checked to death by a fire wave. Altogether it is safe to assume that a sight of hell will go against the whole country with the knowledge that the German Mudgett, or Henry B. Holmes, man or monster, has been exterminated—much the same as a plague to humanity would be stamped out. But the true story of his strange career will probably never be known.

A Warm Friend.

Foley's Kidney and Bladder Cure is very hot, but when diluted it is drawn a warm friend indeed to those suffering from bowel complaints. It never fails. Get and take Moxon's Drug and Supply Co., and N. L. Krone—1-d&wim

Graduated.

A class of fifteen was graduated from the Pana High school, as follows: Misses Cullen Orr, Vesta Sanders, Lolla Tate, Susan Wagener, Annie Laing, Nellie Reese, Dessie Hunter, Ethel Small, Grace Ellis, Nellie McGowan, Ada Curry, Rosa Kuhn, Messrs. Frank Thibault and Henry Dowell. Holmes was the cause.

Have You Kidney Trouble?

A 50c trial bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. Neider Drug & Supply Co.—1-d&wim

Murder and Suicide.

Trenon, N. J., May 2.—Annie Anderson, aged 24, was shot this morning by Joseph Graham who immediately shot himself. Both died. The shooting took place in the dining room of C. B. Baumgartner, a prominent merchant in whose family the girl was employed. Jealousy was the cause.

Eugene Von Der Hoff, formerly a jeweler at Springfield, Ill., serving a term in the Indiana penitentiary for the theft of jewelry at Rock Point, Ind.

Whether this was Holmes' first serious crime or not it is impossible to say. Whether it ever happened as he said it did is a question. Certainly at a later period than this he appeared to be without money, and taught school for a living. This was at Moore's Forks, Clinton county, N. Y. He went there as a nursery agent for a firm in Maine, and was engaged as a district school teacher. He represented himself as single, and proposed marriage to two or three women. He boarded with a man named Hayes, ran up a big board bill, and then left in broad daylight, never to return. Holmes had lived with his wife off and on. She had borne him one child, a boy, and spent nearly all

THURSDAY, MAY 14 1896.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor.....John R. Tanner
Lieutenant Governor.....W. A. Northcutt
Secretary of State.....J. A. Rose
Auditor.....J. R. McCullough
Treasurer.....Henry L. Herz
Attorney General.....E. C. Alkon
University Trustees.....W. M. McKay, Pres.
.....T. J. Smith, Chairman; Mrs.
.....Mary Turner Carter, Jacksonville.

Clerks.
Clerk of the Northern Grand Division.....Chris. Munroe
Clerk of the Central Grand Division.....A. A. Caldwell
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division.....H. C. Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court.....C. E. Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court.....W. C. Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District, Appellate Court.....M. Emerson

Delegates at Large.
Richard J. Oglesby.....Kilbuck
William W. Miller.....Bloomington
William Dean Nelson.....Chicago
H. W. Patterson.....Chicago

Alternates.
C. M. Pepper.....Chicago
J. W. Ellsworth.....Chicago
P. T. Chapman.....Johnson County
Jordan Charvat.....Quincy

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress......JAMES A. CONNOLLY
For Member State of House Representatives.....THOMAS M. LEAVY
For Senator.....J. N. SCHUYLER

"Howler candidate" asked the bosses and Indiana answered William McKinley.

With protection and an honest dollar the Republican party can crush all opposition.

The English and American sailors had a fight in Shanghai and the Americans came out on top.

The Republican party can afford to nominate for vice president the best material in the country.

General Greener seems to be the only presidential mathematician that doesn't run in the reelection room.

A good many Democratic conventions are endorsing Cleveland but as a rule where this is being done the state will vote the other way in November.

McKinley has promised to attend a Grand Army reunion at Topokan, Kan., in October. Should he keep this engagement the meeting will be the greatest the state ever had.

At the first we all contended that a nomination at St. Louis would be equivalent to an election and now it seems that a convention will scarcely be necessary, and will be in the nature of a ratification meeting.

Congressman Aldrich, who has been illigently at work for Thomas B. Reed for president, so far as known, has not succeeded in securing a single delegate for the speaker in Illinois, and seems at the present writing to be about to abandon his presidential ambitions.

That Harbor in California.

Chicago Tribune: It is expected the United States senate will reach a vote today on the claim in the harbor bill appropriating about \$3,000,000 for a harbor at Santa Monica, Cal. This proposed harbor has become a national interest because of the national charges that have been made respecting its location in the bill. It has been stated and not disputed that it was not asked for by either of the senators of the state or the congressmen of the district concerned, that it was not wanted by the people of that district, and that such a harbor really was wanted by all the people of the state as another point on the coast. On the other hand, it is alleged that the appropriation is proposed entirely in the interest of the Southern Pacific railroad, that it was inserted in the bill through the direct influence of C. P. Huntington, and that the harbor will benefit no interest in the state except Mr. Huntington's railroad. The same people assert that the location of the harbor at San Pedro is the desire of the people of California, and their assertion seems sustained by an overwhelming expression of public opinion through the newspapers of the state and the representatives of the state in congress. The contention is so clear cut and the foundation of something worse than corruption, so broad that the people generally, as less than the people of California, will demand that the facts be fully and clearly established.

The Combine of Bosses Powerless.

There is nothing that can be collected that would be against McKinley that the combine is not certain will happen. They were positively certain that Ohio would be sold for McKinley; that Foster had not a shattering knife ready to plunge it into McKinley's hope for a solid delegation from Ohio; but nothing of that sort happened and Ohio will cast the entire vote of the delegation for McKinley after Foster puts him in nomination. They were certain that Nebraska would not be for the Ohio man; that Minnesota would cast him aside and later that Illinois would not be for him; and last that ex-President Harrison would blow one bugle blast that would shatter Indiana in pieces and yet not one of these things happened but on the contrary every one of these states is for McKinley. Now they propose to make their last stand on the issue of fraud, several of them have been bold enough to assert that a majority of the Republican national committee is against McKinley and that the contests from the south that are largely the products of the bosses would be used to defeat McKinley but even this want happen. The majority of the committee will stand by McKinley and the people and no contest from the south will be settled against McKinley for the mere purpose of defeating him. Politically the bosses are impotent. They have enacted a comedy

of errors. They are in Indiana as poor as a church mouse; they have nothing to offer to any one to induce them to do the wrong thing. The country has settled down to the fact that McKinley will be the next president of the United States and there is now no danger of any well organized man following any will of the whip that the bosses can set up. There is no sign of a political drop in their posture; they are dry and waterless and no one is trying to break in. The impulse is to break out and before the convention meets in St. Louis the bosses will brook over a barren waste with nothing to protect them from the hot sun of public contempt unless perhaps it might be, that over the gates will be set these words: "What is the matter with Hunney?"

The Returning Senators.

If the condition of the treasury and the demand of public sentiment call for legislation on the tariff immediately following the inauguration of President McKinley, March 4, 1897, the completion of the senate will be all important. By the vote of five silver Republicans the emergency tariff bill intended to tide over the growing deficit failed recently. Will silver Republicans be in a position to dictate to the next administration? They have made their boasts openly that there can be no tariff legislation without recognition of silver for at least two years after the next president takes his seat.

There are now eighty-nine senators, distributed politically as follows: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 39; Populists, 4; Silverites, 2. The terms of twenty-nine of the eighty-nine expire on the 3d of March, 1897.

Of the twenty-nine whose successors will begin their service with the new administration, fourteen are Democrats, twenty are Republicans, two are Populists and one is a silver man. The senators holding over when Mr. McKinley enters the White House will be: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 26; Populists, 2; Silver, 1.

The Republican senators whose terms end with this administration are: Perkins, California; Teller, Colorado; Platt, Connecticut; Allison, Iowa; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Fritchard, North Carolina; Hannibal, North Dakota; Dubois, Idaho; Cameron, Pennsylvania; Morrill, Vermont; Squire, Washington; Brown, Utah.

It does not seem within range of political probabilities that the Republicans can lose more than one of the twelve. That one is the North Carolina senatorship, which may be left in the doubtful column. Adding the eleven reasonably sure Republican senatorships to the thirty-two will give, practically, a certainty of forty-three Republican senators, without counting possible gains.

The Democratic senators whose terms expire are: Blackburn, Kentucky; Pugh, Alabama; Jones, Arkansas; Call, Florida; Gordon, Georgia; Palmer, Illinois; Voorhees, Indiana; Blinnhard, Louisiana; Vest, Missouri; Hill, New York; Brice, Ohio; Fry, South Carolina; Vilas, Wisconsin; Olney, Maryland.

Of only six of the fourteen state legislatures can the Democrats feel reasonably sure. They may expect to hold the senatorships from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Six added to the twenty-five hold-over Democrats give that party practically a certainty of thirty-one votes after the 3d of next March.

Of the remaining eight the Democrats have already lost two, Maryland and Ohio, Gibson's successor, Wellington, and Ohio's successor, Foster, have been elected. For four of the Democratic senatorships Republicans have more than a fighting chance. For Democrats will deny that under present conditions the Republicans ought to carry this fall the legislature of Illinois, Indiana, New York and Wisconsin. Kentucky will have a vacancy, probably, for some time after the 3d of March. As for Missouri, the least that need be said is that Senator Vest has the fight of his life before him.

The two Populists whose terms expire next March are Hoffer of Kansas and Kyle of North Dakota. Neither has the slightest hope of re-election, and all of the indications point to Republican successors.

The Silverite, whose fourth term in the senate is nearing an end, is Jones of Nevada. He will probably succeed himself, and the silver party in the senate will be the only one to show the same strength in the fifty-third congress.

Now, as to the probabilities of gains. The Republicans have already made two—Maryland and Ohio—to the forty-three of which they are as sure as anything can be sure in politics. That gives them forty-five, the present strength. In the field for possible accessions are Illinois, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, South Dakota, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware—ten states.

The Kentucky senate crisis will probably remain vacant for some time. Of the nine states everyone of which the Republicans have carried within the past two years, the most sanguine Democrats forecast can hardly pick more than four. Five senatorships out of nine are certainly within the grasp of the Republicans. They will carry the vote of that party to fifty.

The most conservative distribution of the party strength in the senate of the next congress will give Republicans, 60; Democrats, 35; Populists, 2; Silverites, 2—Republican majority of 11.

With the prospective vacancy for Kentucky taking the place of the present vacancy of Delaware, the total vote of the senate will be 80, divided, Republicans, 50; all others, 30.

President McKinley will find a senate of his own party when the clock strikes 12 on the 3d of March next.

Bosses as Party Enemies.

The central fact of the political situation, so far as it concerns the Republican nomination, is that all indications point to a battle royal at St. Louis with the bosses. The significance and the shame of the situation arise from the fact that the leading bosses in this marshaling of forces and devices are the members of the National Republican Committee.

By common consent, the situation has now become such that Major McKinley's nomination is assured, unless the manipulators of the party machine can so direct it as to encompass his defeat by the forces which the party has put into their hands for very different purposes than preventing or compelling a nomination.

It is impossible to conceive of a queerer form of political usurpation than the work which has long been and is now in progress among the controlling members of the National Republican Committee. They do not even attempt to disguise it. They proclaim, without the slightest reserve, entire confidence in their ability to defeat McKinley.

This they expect to accomplish through their control of the machinery of the convention during its organization stage. Chief among the elements with which they expect to work are making up the temporary roll, and the manipulation of the many contesting delegates. With this latter class they expect to be able to present a roll which will deprive McKinley of a majority of the convention in advance of organization. Without such maneuver the national committee will be able to control during the preliminary stages.

It is safe to say that everything will be done which unquestioned shrewdness, long experience, acknowledged skill at the game, and thorough unscrupulousness may suggest to achieve the defeat of Major McKinley.

This situation, looking to the future of the party, and to the preservation of ordinary decency in party administration, is perhaps, quite as important as the question of nomination. It resolves itself into this: The attitude of the manipulators of the national committee is one of unadmitted usurpation.

In theory, they are the executive officers of the party, chosen to conduct its business, and promote its general welfare. Their functions with respect to the National Convention are to elect the place of meeting, make and promulgate rules for the election of delegates, make up a fair roll of those elected, prepare the convention hall, and fairly conduct the preliminary organization.

In practice this theory has become obsolete. For several of the late conventions the very men who are now at work have made it their special business to force certain nominations upon the party, and to accomplish this, not an individual member of the party, which would be their right, but by the active and unscrupulous use of machinery put into their hands as a trust to be honorably used with fairness towards the whole membership of the party, and for the general good. This condition would be quite as reprehensible if it were now used to make certain the nomination of Major McKinley, instead of employing it to compass his defeat. In either case, it would be pure usurpation, and in either case should receive the unqualified and indignant condemnation of the party.

What is wanted in the direction of wholesome politics, both for improving the health of the party and giving honest and valuable support to a president, is a radical reconstruction of the national Republican committee. Next to the nomination of a presidential ticket, and the adoption of a platform sound on money and protection, the most important subject which can come before the state delegations is such a reformation of this committee as will purge it of its usurpers. It would be a result of immeasurable importance to the party if, with the nomination of Major McKinley, which now seems assured, there should also come such a complete reorganization of the national executive committee as its present bold, offensively unjust, and every advocate of honest politics. Every proper use of the powers placed in his hands as a trust for the whole party should be disposed of, and men who can be depended upon to administer the trust honestly should be chosen in their places. If the McKinley forces have a majority of the state delegations they will have the votes and the strength to accomplish this wholesome change.

Republican Party's Baptismal Place.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "If the Republican party was not born in this state it was baptized and christened here, and got its earliest impetus from great mass meetings and popular indoctrinations held here." This expression is from the Indianapolis Journal, which claims for Indiana the honor of giving the name Republican to the combination of moderate abolitionists, free soilers, anti-slavery Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats which was formed in 1854 to resist slavery extension into the territories just after the passage of Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. Similar claims have been made for many other states, including New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Pennsylvania. The Journal says that "the first state convention of the new party was held in this city (Indianapolis) on July 13, 1854."

July 13, 1854, was a great day, unquestionably, in the history of the new movement to combat slavery extension. Several states held conventions almost at that time, of the mass meeting order, on that day, which was the anniversary of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the Northwest Territory, which includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Among them, in addition to Indiana, were Wisconsin, Ohio and Vermont. But Wisconsin and Vermont were the only states which adopted the name Republican for the new party in the conventions held July 13, 1854. The

combination in Indiana tentatively assumed the name of the People's party, and the tickets which it nominated and elected were known as the People's ticket.

Both Wisconsin and Vermont held a prior claim to Indiana to the honor of adopting the name Republican for the new party. Even these two states, however, were not the first to bestow the name on the face of slavery extension. Michigan had a state convention a week earlier than these, or on July 6, 1854, and one of its resolutions declared that the elements in the new combination would "co-operate and be known as Republicans until the contest be terminated."

This was a somewhat common form of words with the party in the beginning, many persons thinking the fight against slavery extension would be short, and that after it ended the different elements of the combination would resume their old party affiliations. Michigan was the first state convention, the first large body of citizens, to formally apply the name Republican to the new party. Horace Greely wrote to J. M. Howard, then and subsequently a distinguished citizen of Michigan, telling him that Wisconsin, in her naming convention, would adopt the Republican name, and advising Michigan which met earlier to seize the honor of being the first state to assume the title which she did. To Michigan and not to Indiana or any other commonwealth belongs the distinction of baptizing the Republican party in a state convention. The convention of July 6, 1854, and which was elected that year was the first state ticket bearing the Republican name ever nominated except, of course, those put up by Jefferson's party of that name of 1793-1820.

The Braying of an Ass.

The following appeared as a special telegram from Washington to the Chicago Journal Monday:
Congressman Lorimer returned to Washington today, "entirely ignorant of the presidential situation, but still for Cullom, who will probably get at least 14 Illinois votes at St. Louis."

He added: "The Journal's statement that George R. Davis is a candidate for delegate to St. Louis is news to me. I am surprised to learn that he is an anti-McKinley man. If Davis is a candidate he may be selected. But it will not be the result of a fight. If Davis goes to St. Louis as a delegate, it will be because the organization wants him. Unless the organization wants him he won't go. I do not know whom the organization wants because I went to the springs after the convention to get rest."

This is supremely disgusting. "If the machine (organization) don't want Davis he can't go." This means of course that no matter what the people may want the machine will do as it pleases. That is precisely the position the machine took in relation to the presidency. It said the Illinois delegation shall go to St. Louis unpledged. The people said it should go pledged for McKinley and the people had their way about it and the only way they can be defeated in the matter will be for those delegates elected and instructed for McKinley who at heart are not for him to betray the people as Lorimer did in Minneapolis in 1892 and some delegates to the state convention did at Springfield.

Lorimer says he is still for Cullom and yet he was a delegate to the state convention that instructed for McKinley by acclamation. Lorimer was in his seat and made no protest. In fact Charles E. Fuller, who made the motion to instruct by acclamation after the vote to lay on the table developed the fact that the convention was for McKinley and would instruct for him in spite of the machine, was seeing for the machine and got his orders from it. The motion was made on their order without consulting Senator Cullom. It was a band wagon move of the organization and showed how insincere its claims of preference for Cullom have been. After all this braying of an ass Lorimer carries such a telegram as the foregoing to be sent out. He says he is still for Cullom. He never was for Cullom and is not now for Cullom. What he and his associates are playing for is power with the next administration and no game is too low for them if by it they can accomplish their desire. Cullom was sold out at the state convention in the motion to instruct by acclamation. Lorimer was a party to it. It failed to make room in the band wagon and now Lorimer turns up again for Cullom. But the people have learned the perfidy of these men. They have exposed their insincerity and nobody cares who Billy Lorimer is for president nor how seriously the machine was injured by the victory of the people.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, broker and manufacturer's agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, prop. St. James hotel, E. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, owing to a gripple, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. McCall, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures, it costs little or no money required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

A Grand Juror.

Horace Cushing, of Assumption, has been drawn to serve as a grand jurymen in the United States district court at Springfield.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

Pitche.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, living in Long Creek township, on Monday, May 11, a son.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself, with results so convincing that I am confident of its efficacy and words to express myself as to its merits. I will never fail to recommend it to others on every occasion that presents itself." West's Drug Store.

Another six-inch well is to be bored at Hopevale for the water works, the first one having given out.

LINN & SCRUGGS

DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY.

WILLIAM, FRANKLIN AND NORTH PARK STS.

...Mid-Season Sale...

SPECIAL SALES THIS WEEK.

Waists.

Persian Shirt Waists, solid blue, with collars and cuffs, linen colored grass linen, with white collars and cuffs and lace trimmed, pure white dimity with colored dots, solid blue with white stripes, red with white stripes.
Our waists are made with detached and attached collars and cuffs.
Misses' Waists in great variety.
Ladies' Wash Waists, 98c, \$1.25, 1.49, 1.75, 2.49, 2.98, 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00.

One Special Lot for Monday.

Ladies' Laundered Waists, slightly soiled, some worth \$1.25, your choice for 49c

Special Sale

in our Ladies' Underwear Department—One special lot at 5c.
All Spring Wraps and Jackets at one-half price.
Ladies' linen and lawn suits and cambric suits, \$1.25, 2.98, 3.98 and 5.00.
Ladies' Separate Skirts, 98c, \$1.25, 1.98 and 2.49.
Special display in laces. Some of the very latest designs in edges and insertions.
Special sale of Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

Bargain Tables All Over the Store, And Decided Bargains.

BARBER SHOP DECISION.

Full Text of the Opinion Handed Down by the Supreme Court.

In the "Republican" press telegrams was given the information that the Cody law affecting barber shops had been declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme court. The case in point was one affecting the closing of barber shops on Sunday.

The plaintiff in error, Eden, was fined \$25 for violation of the law in Cook county. The supreme court in reversing the decision of the lower court, says:
Under the law of this state, as it existed prior to the passage of the act in question, each and every citizen of the state was left perfectly free to labor and transact business on Sunday or refrain from labor and business, as he might choose, so long as he did not disturb the peace and good order of society. By the act in question an attempt has been made by the legislature to inaugurate a radical change in the law as to a class of the laboring element of the state—the barbers. The statute declares that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep open any barber shop on Sunday. The owner is prohibited from doing any business whatever during one hour from his place and his own labor and the labor of his employees is his property, but the legislature has by the act taken that property away from him. The journeyman barber is by the law denied the right of laboring one day in the week. His labor may be the only property that he possesses. And yet this law takes that property away from him. Can a law which takes from the laborer his property be sustained? The constitution of the United States says the state shall not deprive any person of property without due process of law and our state constitution declares the same thing. What is understood by the term, "due process of law" is not an open question. Is the act in question a law binding upon all the members of the community? A glance at its provision affords a negative answer. The act affects one class of laborers, and one class alone.

The court adds: The barber is thus deprived of property without due process of law, in direct violation of the constitution of the United States and of this state. It is further held that the act is not calculated to promote the health, comfort, safety and welfare of society, and hence cannot be regarded as an exercise of the police powers of the state. The judgment of the lower court is reversed.

The opinion is by Chief Justice Craig, and Justice Wilkin dissents.

A Chicago dispatch says, in commenting upon the Illinois supreme court decision against the ticket brokers: "All that is now left for the railroads to do is to drive the scalpers out of business in Illinois to call on state's attorneys for an enforcement of the laws, and secure an indictment by a grand jury of the offenders."

A grand shooting tournament under the management of the Crystal Lake Gun club, of Urbana, will be held at the fair grounds June 10, 11 and 12.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13, 1896.

The **REPUBLICAN** is indebted to B. T. Taylor, dealer in grain, provisions and stocks, with correspondence in Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and St. Louis for the following market quotations:

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close-
Wheat—	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
July	64 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2
September	64 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2
October	64 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2
May	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
July	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
September	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
October	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
May	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
July	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
September	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
October	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
September	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
October	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
May	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
July	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
September	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4
October	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4

July wheat; put. 80c; call. 84c; cut. 65c.

Wheat—11c. Estimated, 17c. Year ago, 15c. 1895-1896. Estimated, 11c. Year ago, 22c. 1896-1897. Estimated, 12c. Year ago, 22c.

ESTIMATES FOR TO-MORROW.
Wheat, 8c. Oats, 15c. 1896, 11c.

Hog receipts 20,000; estimated 23,000. Market steady. Light, \$3.35; mixed, \$3.25; heavy, \$3.15; \$3.05; rough, \$2.10; \$2.05.

Estimated for to-morrow, 20,000.
Cattle receipts 11,000; market strong.

LONDON, 1 p. m.—Off coast, wheat, steady, corn, quiet. On passage, wheat, rather firmer; corn, firm. English country markets easy.

French country markets quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, 1 p. m.—Wheat, spot, firm; futures, quiet. Corn, spot, quiet; futures, firm.

NEW YORK BROOKLYN.
New York, May 13—Stocks opened "dull."

The announcement that a million dollars in gold would be exported to Germany to-morrow did not influence prices. The market remained firm at 11 o'clock.

Stocks became more active after 11 o'clock, the tendency continuing upward till noon, aided by the heaviness of foreign exchange.

NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 13—Wheat, 85c. Corn, 34c. Oats, 24c.

New York, May 12—Butter, steady, 23c. Eggs, steady, 20c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.
St. Louis, May 13—Wheat, 87c. 87 1/2c. Corn, 24c. Oats, 24c. 24 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS.
FLOUR, 12c.—Corn, steady, No. 2, 28c. Oats, steady, No. 2, 19c. 19 1/2c. Rye nominal.

DECATUR STOCK MARKET.
The following are the ruling prices paid by local dealers for stock:

Cows and calves	2.50-3.00
Hogs	3.00-3.50
Sheep	3.00-3.50
Goats	3.00-3.50
Export cattle	4.00-4.50

POULTRY MARKET.
Corrected daily by Max Allen & Co:

Chickens	10c	Ducks	10c
Geese	10c	Swans	10c
Turkeys	10c	Guinea fowls	10c
Game birds	10c	Partridges	10c
Quails	10c	Pheasants	10c
Gobblers	10c	Bellows	10c

8 Horses Wanted.
I will be at 519 North Church street, Decatur, Ill., a few days commencing Tuesday, May 13, 1896. Would like some good drivers, from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, horses must be well broken, sound and in good flesh and from 6 to 8 years old. Highest market price will be paid. Seth Pratt—7 DSt&w

William Norton, whose escapades at Farmer City are still fresh in the minds of the people of that city, and who got himself in jail as a result, has been released and has remarried his divorced wife.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!—I have money to loan on farms at 6 per cent interest, and get them through in a day. Also have small sums loan on personal security, and if you want to buy, sell or trade any real estate call and see me. I can help you. GEO. W. EHRHART, Room 10, Opera House Block.

SALESMEN—5c a day. No canvassing. No deliveries. No collections. Samples free. Side job or exclusive. Mrs. S. H. MARCE, street, 7th.

TRUE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made. \$1.00 per dozen. Proof shown. Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives. East End Gallery, 107 1/2 Eldorado St.

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS.
June 1st—650 N. WOOD, 155 North Water St.

MONEY TO LOAN—Farm and city loans at 6 per cent interest. C. E. Green, 305 Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

OF All Kinds Made by
LOANS PEGRAM & CO.

Room One, over Citizen's Nat. Bank.
FOR SALE, or trade, a farm of 300 acres, situated in Illinois county, Mo. Between miles west of Hannibal and eight miles east of Missouri City, Mo. with coal of Hannibal. Clear title. Price \$30,000. W. F. FORBELL, Missouri City, Mo. Feb. 10-11

Cascarets

TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC

CURE CONSTIPATION.

CANDY CATHARTIC

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

PURELY VEGETABLE

TONIC STIMULANT

MILD BUT POTENT

BODY FOR MOTHERS

CURE CONSTIPATION

10c, 25c, 50c.

are the crystallized result of scientific investigation. They combine every quality desirable in a perfect cathartic. Eat them like candy. Pleasant of taste, leave perfumed breath.

full microbes, bacteria, ptomaines, that breed and feed in the intestines. They contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. Therefore not only cure, but prevent all intestinal troubles. Prescribed by all up-to-date physicians.

are purely vegetable. They contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. Every ingredient has its beneficial purpose, and the combination is not burdened with useless and harmful substances.

are a direct tonic stomachic and intestinal stimulant. Not only aid in discharging effete matter, but without fail prevent the loss of a particle of blood-making or tissue-building material.

never gripe. They act quietly, positively, creating no discomfort. Taken systematically they will regulate evacuations perfectly. Especially valuable for piles, fistula and all rectal troubles.

increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers and render mother's milk mildly purgative. Mothers eat CASCARETS, and they afford the only safe laxative to the babe-in-arms.

cure chronic constipation—every form of it. Taken patiently, persistently, they are guaranteed not to fail. If two months' treatment—\$1.00—don't cure *any case*, no matter of how long standing or how often you've tried, drugs, we will refund your purchase money. *We will make it good.*

cost 10c, 25c or 50c a box. We publish no testimonials, but send sample free and then guarantee perfect satisfaction, or refund money. Fifty cents pays for a whole month's treatment. Two 50c boxes, two months' treatment, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation. Try CASCARETS yourself. At any drug store or by mail for price. Get our book, "One of the Things that Kill." Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., New York.

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Stakes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

COLUMBIA and HARTFORD BICYCLES,

Manufactured by the Pope Manufacturing Co., the highest grade goods in the world, range in price, \$50, \$60, \$80, and \$100. We have a full and complete line of their 1896 Models. Please come in and inspect them. We are selling a great many of these wheels now, and feel very confident that we can interest you if you will look them over.

Otto E. Curtis & Bro., Jewelers,

156 East Main St.—113 North Water St.

GURNEY REFRIGERATORS.

THE VERY BEST.

Hundreds of them in Use in Decatur.

ABSOLUTELY CLEANABLE.

The result of a test made of all the leading refrigerators show that the GURNEY can carry 100 pounds of ice longer and can show a lower temperature in the shortest time.

Remember that you **SAVE MONEY** by using the Gurney.



Bachman Bros. & Martin Co.

EAST MAIN STREET.

THE CHINCH PEST.

Farmers Already Plowing Up Their Fields—Interesting Details of the Life History of the Pest.

Business men and farmers alike are becoming greatly alarmed over the threatened ravages of the chinch bug, which has descended upon Central Illinois like a plague of Egypt. Three traveling men were called in from one neighboring town last week says the Bloomington Pantagraph. The alarm among the country merchants had become so marked that the salesmen were unable to sell their goods, and it was all on account of the chinch bug. Around Clinton the fields are badly yellowed, and investigation shows that the bugs are at work in every case. One farmer at Waynesville has plowed up his entire oat field.

The Bug and Its History.

During the past few years the life history of this bug has been carefully studied by trained entomologists, at the various state experiment stations, but positive results in the matter of means of defense against their attacks have not been entirely satisfactory. When they become excessively numerous nature has provided a remedy in fungus disease which will quickly carry off the excess. A few years ago Professor Snow, of Kansas University, found that this disease could be cultivated, making it practical to infect bugs and turn them loose to act as centers of infection, thus spreading the disease rapidly. Great things were at first expected of this discovery, but the results have not been in keeping with the high expectations. Practical experience has shown that the white muscardine or chinch bugging required a wet soil and humid atmosphere for its rapid development, but with hot, dry days it will not spread naturally, nor if introduced into the field by diseased bugs. As bugs do not thrive anyway in wet, damp weather, but to the contrary, are only dangerous in warm dry seasons, the great things predicted of white muscardine have failed to materialize, and the only practical protection is from barriers and constant vigilance to prevent the bugs from passing from one field to another. Where a small grain field is infected little can be done, though in a limited area something might be accomplished by the use of kerosene emulsion.

In the course of the season there are two and occasionally three broods, the hardest of the last brood surviving the winter. These specimens pass through the winter under rubbish heaps, fodder stacks, straw piles, leaves, etc. In the spring their first choice for food is young wheat, but they will eat any of the grains, and in the absence of cultivated crops, even live upon weeds.

Each female is supposed to be capable of producing about 500 eggs, the first brood appearing in May and June. This brings this brood out just in season to attack wheat, while the second brood, appearing about the time wheat is harvested, usually attacks corn. The time required for the full development of the winged insect from the egg as laid is about sixty days. When wheat fields have ripened and no longer furnish food, all the bugs in all stages, as well as pupae and imagoes move on foot to other fields. It is at the time of this migration that they can best be fought. Perhaps the best plan to be followed is to plow a strip several furrows wide keeping the sides shallow and friable. When the bugs in their journey accumulate in the furrows they can be trapped by making holes in the bottom of the furrow at regular intervals into which they will fall or they can be killed by spraying in the furrow with a mixture of kerosene and water. Sometimes strips of spring wheat are planted between fields to attract the bugs when they can be killed by spraying.

The chinch bug has but a few natural enemies only four of the lady bugs and three or four other species of insects feeding on it. The principal preventative of excessive multiplication is the fungus disease already referred to. This year there are large numbers of all bugs which have passed through the winter. The dry, hot weather of the last week has been favorable to their development.

AGAINST TICKET BROKERS.

A Matter of Far Reaching Interest—Tough on the Scalpers.

The supreme court of Illinois in an opinion filed at St. Vernon has dismissed the petition of the Chicago ticket scalpers to expunge from the records of the court opinions previously filed whose real scope was to declare the law of 1876 forbidding railroad ticket scalpers from operating in Illinois unconstitutional. In 1875 the general assembly of Illinois enacted such a law. About two years ago, one George Burdick was convicted in the circuit court of Jackson county upon two indictments of violating this law, and fined \$800 upon each charge. He brought the cases to the supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the court below, thereby holding the law of 1876 constitutional.

At the May term, 1895, of the supreme court representatives of the American Ticket Brokers' association, the Guarantee Ticket Brokers' association and the Chicago Ticket Brokers' Local association petitioned the court to set aside and expunge from its records its former decisions in the Burdick cases, claiming the Burdick cases to be fictitious, and that, therefore, a fraud had been perpetrated upon the court. This the court refused to do, on the point of law that persons not direct parties to a former decision, or directly interested therein, have no right to have such decision set aside.

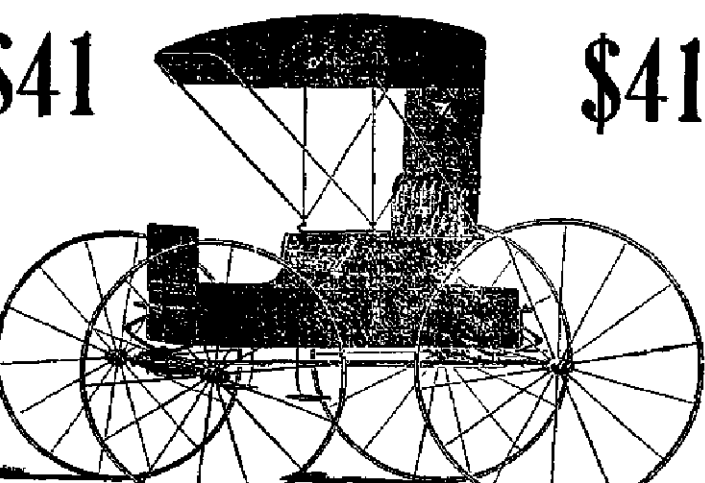
The opinion was written by Justice Baker, and is concurred in by Justice Cartwright, Wilkin and Craig, while Justices Phillips, Magruder and Carter dissent, filing a dissenting opinion.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the only remedy for wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. West's Drug Store.

Philadelphia claims the youngest professional trainer in the country—John Vandenberg, 14 years old. He is said to have a crackjack power in a 2-year-old by.

Birthday Surprise a Million.

DALTON CITY, Ill., May 11, 1896.—A grand surprise took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wilson in Milan on the evening of May 9th. It being the 50th birthday of Mrs. Wilson, her friends and neighbors, almost the entire community, gathered at a point just north of their home at 7:30 p. m. and drove to their residence, and in less time than it takes to tell it their large and beautiful house was filled to overflowing. It was quite a surprise to the family, but every door in the house was thrown wide open and all were made to feel at home. Mrs. Wilson was presented with a fine rocking chair, the presentation speech being made by C. C. Dilavot, pastor of the U. B. church of the Casser circuit. The surprise was planned by Mrs. F. Bouch and Mrs. C. A. Smith. Ice cream and cake were served, of which there was a bountiful supply. The table didn't groan, but Oh, we fear the people did, for the ice cream and cake were good enough to tempt anyone, and it would have done the tender good to have been there to see how it disappeared; yet several baskets of the fragments were gathered up after all had partaken of the good things. Every one present seemed to enjoy the pleasant associations of one another. The arrangements of the evening were vocal and instrumental music and social conversation. There were about 75 persons present; among them were Mr. and Mrs. Marion Ward, Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bottrell, Mr. and Mrs. James Grace, Mr. and Mrs. James Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rouch, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. John Deiner, Mr. and Mrs. John Ekiss, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goitra, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dickson, and a host of young people. All present agreed that it was the grandest event of the kind that ever took place in Milan township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been residents of Mason county for about 25 years and are highly esteemed by all. At the late hour of midnight all returned to their homes wishing the host and hostess many more years of joy and happiness.



\$41 DID YOU EVER Hear of the Like?

A Regular \$65 Buggy for \$41. FULLY WARRANTED and as good as small dealers sell for \$75. It is up to date, bright and fresh. NO OLD STOCK.

CUT PRICES ON SURREYS, ROAD WAGONS AND PHAETONS.

We Recognize the Fact That

it will be next to impossible for us to sell our immense stock of vehicles under existing market conditions and that

We Must Cut the Prices

to move them quick. We are not looking for profit. We must unload our stock, profit or no profit. We decided to cut prices

Early in the Season,

as it would avail us nothing if we waited until you had bought elsewhere at high prices. We must offer unusual inducements in price

Or Get Stuck with a Big Stock

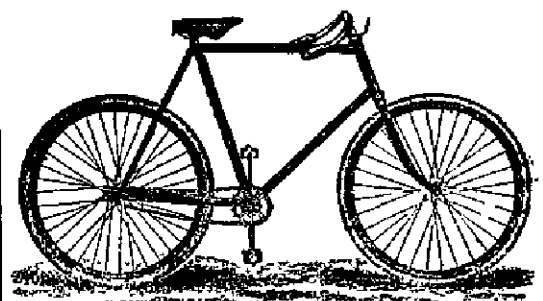
Last year we sold over 1200 vehicles. This year we made still larger contracts for vehicles and are forced to move them regardless of their value.

\$60 High Grade. \$60

WE SELL BICYCLES, TOO !

Our "IDEAL" Bicycles are Good and Strong.

High Grade and Up to Date. They sell regularly for \$85.



WE BOUGHT TWO CARLOADS

at one time for Cash. Therefore we can sell them at wholesale prices. We have more bicycles in stock than all the other Decatur dealers combined. We sell other

BICYCLES FOR \$30, \$35, \$45 AND \$50

that are worth \$10 to \$15 more than our prices, but "Our Ideal" at \$60 is the best of all.

TERMS—Cash or Easy Payments.

J. G. Starr & Son

Lincoln Square.

Vehicles. Bicycles. Harness.

THURSDAY, MAY 14 1936.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Fannie Witherspoon, sister of W. W. Body, of Belmont, died a few days ago at Riverside, Cal.

What's the matter with you? Constipated? Cascaros will cure. Eat them like candy.

The village of Forrest has recently organized two fire companies and the citizens sleep more sound.

Go to Spencer & Lohman company for wood pumps, iron pumps, force pumps and pump repairs.

A grand shooting tournament under the management of the Crystal Lake Gun club, of Urbana, will be held at the fair grounds June 10, 11 and 12.

Mama cuts a Cascaros, baby gets the benefit. Cascaros make mother's milk milkier.

Go to Spencer & Lohman company for fine surreys, canopy and extension top buggies and road wagons, and a full line of medium grade vehicles.

The rival candidates for the Republican nomination for coroner are Jesse Dendure and Lou Fribourg. Both are hustling around to get to the front on the day the primaries are held.

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaros candy cathartic. Makes you feel fine in the morning.

Just Received—A full line of fresh garden seeds from the best and most reliable seedsmen by Spencer & Lohman company.

The city council of Bloomington has voted to refund \$50,000 of the city floating debt in low interest, long time bonds, and to pay one-half of the sum of \$10,000 to establish a joint city and county workhouse.

The Alton railroad has offered to transport all material for the workhouse at half rate, and all prisoners free.

An observing farmer is responsible for the following: "When you peas a farm and see a large barn and a small house you may know the man is a boss; when you see a fine house and dilapidated barn you may understand that the woman has things her own way, and when there is a new house and good barn you may take it for granted that the woman and man are equals and work together in harmony."

A German has invented and constructed an electric mobile plow which in practical use plows eight acres to a depth of ten inches in ten hours, at a cost of \$1.20 per acre.

When the end of the furrow is reached, the plow is tipped over, the current is reversed and the next furrow is begun. It is a two-wheeled affair with a motor attached connecting with dynamo either on the farm or connected with a remote central power station.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kincaid, of Wheatland township, on May 8, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed W. Hill, on Prairie avenue, on Friday, May 8, a daughter.

A Household Necessity. No family should be without Foley's Kidney and Bladder Cure. Perfectly safe and will give instant relief. Price 25c and 50c. Retail Drug and Supply Co. and N. L. Krone, 1-4&Wm.

Sales of Real Estate. Fred G. Auer to John Williamson, lot 7, First Minto's survey of block 4, Packard's addition, \$1,800.

Charles Simpson to John A. Brown, lot 18, in Margaret A. Wentz' subdivision of east half of Wm. Birks' addition, 1005 North Edward street, \$4,800.

Noah Fletcher to township of Long Creek, lot 6, block 2, Sunny Side addition to Long Creek, \$60.

Frightened to Death. Blue Mount Leader: Mr. Levi Swinehart, a cousin of A. B. Shick, of this place, met his death in a peculiar manner near Kent, Ohio, last Friday.

He lives a couple of miles out of town. He was going to the village on the morning of the day named, and as he approached the railroad crossing, his horse became nervous, and he got out of the buggy and led him over the track. The animal then became frightened and whirled and ran back over the railroad, overturning the buggy.

Mr. Swinehart caught him, and was holding him by the head, with one hand pressed against his own breast, when help arrived. He said he was hurt, and was spitting blood. He was taken into a house near by and a physician summoned, but in fifteen minutes he was dead.

The doctor stated that the congestion and exertion had ruptured a blood vessel. He was a man highly esteemed in the community and his loss is deeply deplored by all the people of that neighborhood.

JUNE PETIT JURYMEN. These Who Will Be Served to Appear in Court on the First Day of the Term.

From the Daily of Friday.

This forenoon in the office of the county clerk, Deputy Circuit Clerk Joe McClain, blindfolded by County Clerk Dodd, drew from the tin box containing several hundred names of residents of the county, the following to serve as petit jurymen for the first two weeks of the June term of the circuit court.

All named are required to appear in court on Monday, June 1, at 10 a. m.

Decatur—C. H. Cassell, William Briggs, J. W. Sanner, John Rogers, Fred Gogarty, Isaac Green, Frank Smith, Newton Davis, J. O. Cloyd, W. O. Bush, Miles Peck, Levi Nisley, J. E. Fitzpatrick.

Austin—George Reese.

Hickory—Herald Haines, V. W. Benton, R. H. Ed. Batsholder, G. H. Oberlin, Henry Clausen.

Macon—Will Gieser, Samuel Lyons.

Milam—Edwin Ellis, George W. Richardson, W. R. Nisler, Jackson Collier.

Ma. Zion—S. D. Smith, C. P. Scott, C. C. Farrell.

Ninth—Howard Carr, Frank Beall, T. B. Gordy.

Oakley—Ell Ashley, Henry Berry.

Pleasant View—O. T. Crow.

Wheatland—Fred Finkler.

Whitmore—William Beadleston.

STORY OF THE ESCAPE.

A Prisoner From Warrensburg Gives Constable Shinneman the Slip—How It Was Done.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Constable Shinneman, of Warrensburg, was in the city today to confer with State's Attorney Mills and Marshal Mason in reference to a case that is worrying him a good deal. The matter has to do with the escape of a prisoner, William Whitehead, accused of larceny, whom the constable had brought to Decatur late Monday night for the purpose of landing him behind the bars in the county jail.

The story has some interesting features going to show how things may go against an honest official who is trying to do his duty against odds.

Last week it was discovered at the Tucker store in the village of Warrensburg that some one had deliberately cut about six yards of oil cloth off a roll, and had carried it off.

The ragged cut on the end of the roll had convinced the proprietor of the store that no one in the establishment would have made the cut in such a way.

Finally it was concluded that some one had been guilty of theft, and then Mr. Tucker and his friends began to look around for the thief.

They knew that the Whiteheads were cleaning house that day, and as William Whitehead was under suspicion of being a thief, two ladies of the village were shown the oil cloth roll in the store and then sent down to the Whitehead house on a visit and to report what they could find in the oil cloth line.

There on the floor in the dwelling the two ladies found what they believed to be the stolen article. That was enough. A search warrant was secured and placed in the hands of Constable Shinneman, who, with Charles Hastings, went to the Whitehead dwelling, and demanded admission.

Mrs. Whitehead at first refused admission but the constable said he had a search warrant, and he would get in if he had to break down the door.

Then he was admitted, and having a sample of the stolen oil cloth with him, he readily identified the piece he found tucked on the floor just inside the door.

He was told by the lady that her husband had bought the cloth at the Tucker store. The constable left Hastings at the house while he went up town and placed Whitehead under arrest. Whitehead protested, in his innocence, asserting that he had bought the oil cloth at the Arcade store in Decatur.

Justice Nieman was ready to go to trial. Whitehead wanted to get witnesses from Decatur. The oil cloth on the floor of the Whitehead house was taken up by the constable who took it to the Nieman court. It is still in the hands of the officers.

The amount of Whitehead's bond was fixed, and he got two men to go on the paper. The bond was accepted by the justice and Whitehead was given his liberty.

Sam Ritchie, the village attorney, who said he represented the state's attorney, made a kick. He said the bond given by Whitehead was not good, and he insisted that a new bond should be furnished and at once, or the accused put in jail.

That was on Monday. Justice Nieman then ordered the constable to take Whitehead in charge and he did so, giving the prisoner an opportunity to furnish a new and sufficient bond, which he was unable to do.

That night the constable made up his mind that he would bring Whitehead to Decatur and lodge him in the county jail. Whitehead had friends and relatives at Warrensburg whom Shinneman says tried to intimidate him in the performance of his duty, and at several times before leaving the town he feared there would be serious trouble.

In a courageous manner the constable asserted his authority, and although Whitehead repeatedly declared that he would not come to Decatur he was taken to the station and put on the train, the officer with his prisoner arriving here at a late hour.

Shinneman marched his prisoner straight to the county jail, and first attempted to get the west door open by knocking on it, Whitehead all the time trying to induce the constable to first take him to the home of a relative in the city in order that he might have a chance to fix up the matter so he would not have to go behind the bars.

Shinneman did not want to take any chances and he kept on trying to arouse the sheriff. Failing at the west door the officer went around in front to the residence part of the jail and knocked on the front door. He was still holding on to Whitehead. Soon an upper window was raised, and a lady asked what was wanted. Just then Whitehead gave a sudden twist of Shinneman's arm, broke away, and disappeared in the darkness.

Shinneman made an effort to overtake the man, but he failed to get any trace of him. Deeply regretting his ill luck Shinneman related the circumstances of the escape to the sheriff, and then set about trying to secure his man. He telephoned to Warrensburg to have somebody watch the Whitehead dwelling, believing that his man would go there first before leaving the county.

It seems that no one at the village who were told about the escape of Whitehead believed that he would return to his home and consequently there was no watch placed on the house. When Shinneman arrived at the village on Tuesday morning he saw on the platform a son of Whitehead who asked the constable if his father was in the Decatur jail. The answer was in the negative, and then the constable asked the little boy if his father had been home during the night, and he said yes, but he had gone away again.

Later it was ascertained that the child had told the truth. It was learned that Whitehead had ridden to his home from Decatur on a horse, and that he had procured some of his clothing and had gone away in a road cart with a relative, the road cart and the relative returning to the village the same day at about 10 o'clock.

It is the belief of Shinneman that Whitehead has gone to some point in the state of Missouri where he has relatives. He will use his utmost endeavors to apprehend Whitehead, and will get him if he has to spend a pile of cash to accomplish his purpose.

It is known that Whitehead was indicted by the last grand jury on a charge of selling liquor at Warrensburg contrary to law. There are twenty-four separate counts in the bill.

FOUND AT LAST.

Frank Cunningham, the Bank Draft Forger, Was at His Home in Colfax.

HELPED BY RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

Marshal Mason Notified by Wire Ten Minutes After the Fellow Was Seen to Drop Off a Train in McLean County—Brief Review of Case.

From the Daily of Friday.

Yesterday forenoon Marshal Mason received a choice bit of gratifying news by telegraph as he sat in his office thinking about crooks in general and the Myers murder case in particular.

The message that came to him was to the effect that Frank A. Cunningham, the smooth Western Union telegraph operator, who attempted to get \$100 out of the Citizens' National bank in Decatur on April 14, was then at his old home in Colfax in McLean county, where he had been seen at an early hour yesterday morning to alight from a train.

Colfax is the home of the parents of Cunningham, and ever since the fellow tried to turn the trick of beating the Decatur bank, Colfax has been watched very closely. There were no particulars in the telegram, simply a statement to the effect that Cunningham could be arrested, and would the marshal be responsible for all expenses.

Mason answered at once that all expenses would be paid promptly and he aided that the warrant for Cunningham would be sent to Bloomington on the first train. It was on the way to Bloomington while the Bloomington officer was supposed to be on his way to Colfax to place Cunningham under arrest.

Waited in Vain for News.

All day yesterday until late in the afternoon the marshal waited for news of the arrest of Cunningham, but none came, much to the disappointment of the chief and all others who had knowledge of the fact that there was a bright prospect of capturing the fellow who had eluded the vigilance of the officers throughout the country for nearly a month.

At a late hour it was learned that Constable Downey of Bloomington, who had been recommended by the officials of the People's Bank at Bloomington to make the arrest, had been unavoidably detained at Bloomington in the trial of a lawsuit, but the word was sent that he would drive out to Colfax in a rig last evening, and take Cunningham in custody.

The home of Cunningham's parents was closely watched all day by a woman, and Downey was satisfied that Cunningham could not get away without he would be hot on his trail.

Marshal Mason fully expected last night that he would get word from Downey that he had his man, and that he would be in the Bloomington jail. But he did not receive any message, and he went home at a late hour wondering what had happened.

Cunningham Escaped with the Help of Friends.

Important news in reference to Cunningham and the effort of Downey to arrest the man arrived this morning. It seems that Downey made the journey to Colfax last evening and was accompanied by a brother officer. The relatives and village friends of Cunningham at once devised the purpose of the visitation of the officers, and although they were armed they so manipulated things around the Cunningham house that the man they were looking for managed to escape from the house, get in a buggy, and drive to Bloomington in time to catch the train on the J. E. & W. road and go east.

Downey and his companion drove rapidly to overtake Cunningham, but they failed to reach Bloomington in time, and so far the present at least Cunningham is still at liberty with no immediate prospect of anybody putting him behind the bars.

As has been stated heretofore in these columns Cunningham has often been implicated in crooked transactions, and has given his relatives no end of trouble, some of which has been quite expensive for them.

His parents reside at Colfax. His father is a candidate for a county office in McLean county, and has a large number of friends. On former occasions it is known that when young Cunningham was in trouble and when officers were looking for him, he was generally safer at home than anywhere else, because he had protection there, and home influence in some way prevented the execution of warrants.

Once he tricked the old Corn Belt bank at Bloomington out of a sum of money, but his people made it good and he was not prosecuted.

It is known that Cunningham was sent to the penitentiary in Montana for a term of years, and that while he was a convict his wife filed a bill for a divorce, but he got out before the court had time to pass on the application, and the bill was dismissed.

Parties in Decatur who know the ex-operator and his people say that Frank is about the smoothest swindler they ever knew and that his people will stand by him to the end. Evidently they stood by him successfully last night against two Bloomington officials who were regarded to be the men to make the capture.

The reported interference of the Colfax people with the arrest of Cunningham does not reflect with credit upon the people of that village who have any respect for the law, and if the facts are as stated it is quite likely that arrests for resisting officers of the law will grow out of the case. A full report of Downey's experience will probably be sent to Marshal Mason by mail.

Last evening it was planned to send a Decatur officer to Colfax, one who was not known to the people of the town, to go in citizen's clothes, but when it was learned that Downey had started for the village, the suggestion was not acted upon, because the Decatur man could not have reached Bloomington in time to head off the journey of Downey and his associate.

The failure to capture Cunningham causes general disgust among all parties

BY ACCLAMATION.

Cochran and Sharrock Renominated for Representatives.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

W. H. Bean, of Macon County, Elected Chairman and Fred Wagner, of Christian County, Secretary—A Speech.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The Republican senatorial convention for the Forty-first district, comprising the counties of Macon, Christian and Moultrie, was held at the court house this afternoon to nominate two candidates for representative. The convention was called to order by F. E. Ashworth, of Sullivan, who proceeded to read the roll whereupon W. H. Bean, of Macon county, was elected chairman and Fred Wagner, of Christian county, was elected secretary.

J. A. Cochran moved the appointment of a committee of three on credentials which was adopted. The following were appointed: W. L. Bailey, John Schudel and C. A. Parish.

The committee reported all delegates present entitled to seats. Adopted.

The delegates from each county in the district were as follows:

Christian County—A. T. Jenkins, Joseph Knott, George Sellers and W. L. Bailey.

Macon County—Ed F. Wills, J. H. Latham, W. E. Bean, John Schudel, G. W. Martin, C. H. Dietz, W. M. Lewis, T. H. Richardson, W. E. Hartman, W. C. Grayson, R. R. Ballinger, A. G. Foster, T. P. Deelen, proxy for Isaac Peepers, S. C. Smeever and J. A. Cochran.

Christian County—W. H. McDonald, J. M. Burris, Benjamin Johnson, Lewis Overholt, Fred A. Wagner, C. G. Butts, J. C. Stamm, J. A. Race, A. P. Osborne and C. A. Parish.

J. A. Cochran, of Long Creek, moved that each delegation be allowed to cast its full vote in case of vacancies in same. Adopted.

C. A. Parish moved the roll of counties in the district be called for nominations. Adopted.

Judge Burris named Hon. J. H. Sharrock, of Christian county, and followed it by complimentary remarks upon Mr. Sharrock.

Col. A. T. Jenkins named Hon. W. G. Cochran, of Moultrie county.

On motion the nomination of the gentleman named was made by acclamation. Mr. Sharrock was called and made a short address to the delegates thanking them for the nomination.

Hon. W. G. Cochran was not present, having been detained at home in court.

J. H. Latham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the senatorial committee be and is hereby authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the senatorial district nominated here today. Adopted.

The following district central committee was re-elected: C. A. Parish of Christian county, C. M. Fletcher of Macon, and F. E. Ashworth of Moultrie.

The convention then adjourned.

INSTEAD IN CUSTODY AGAIN.

Steps Taken to Pass on His Alleged Insanity—Police Regard Him as Crazy.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Last evening O. M. Anstead, recently in the dry goods business, was taken in charge again by the police for drunkenness. He was found at a point out on East North street, and the people of the vicinity who were familiar with the condition of the unfortunate man, became alarmed, and Anstead was escorted to a cell in the city prison. He did not want to go down to the cell when he reached the office of the marshal, and force had to be applied to get him to walk down the stairway and into one of the iron cages.

He made a big roar against the indignity but he had to take his medicine. Only yesterday he was turned out of jail, after having been fined \$5 and costs by Justice Hardy for intoxication.

It was no surprise to the officers that they were called upon to take the man in charge again. They expected to find him somewhere about the city. They would not have turned him out, only parties arrested for misdemeanors cannot be held longer than a day if they insist on a hearing.

The case was presented to the state authorities this forenoon, and finally it was determined to have a commission appointed in the county court to inquire into the mental condition of Anstead. At 11 o'clock Anstead was removed from the city prison to the county jail by Deputy Stabler. He will be examined this afternoon, and if found to be insane he will be sent to the state asylum at Kanawake for treatment. Many have said for many weeks that Anstead has been wrong in his head, and some surprise has been expressed that he has not long ago had the treatment of experts in handling such cases.

Broom corn at Tuscola brings \$38 to \$40 per ton.

DISCORD EXISTS.

Knights of Pythias Differ on the Question of a National Encampment of the Uniform Rank.

A dispatch from Springfield tells the following story which is of local interest:

"There is trouble in the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, over the action of the supreme officers in changing the biennial session of the supreme lodge from Minneapolis, Minn., where it was located by the supreme lodge at their biennial meeting in 1894, to Cleveland, Ohio, because the railroads would not give the Knights the same rate of 1 cent per mile that they offered the Grand Army of the Republic. The Grand Army will meet at St. Paul the first week in September, and the Knights of Pythias could have changed their date to one week later and secured the desired rate, but this Supreme Chancellor Ritchie and Major General Carnahan, of the Uniformed Rank, declined to do. Major General Carnahan issued no orders, however, for the holding of the encampment and in consequence no national encampment will be held this year.

The state assembly of the officers is to be held at Chicago May 18, when the officers will decide whether they will attend the brigade encampment at Minneapolis or the one at Cleveland, and whether they will hold one in this state. The action of the supreme officers in making the change from Minneapolis to Cleveland is generally condemned. The matter will come up at the next meeting of the supreme lodge. If the action of the supreme officers is sustained the national encampment of the Uniform Rank [will] probably be done away with."

The Blue Mount City Council.

The town council at Blue Mount has been reorganized for the year as follows: President—D. W. Porter.

Trustees—L. H. Fankler, E. P. Brewer, G. W. Patton, F. H. Honshie, J. C. Sprague and J. F. Ellis.

Clerk—E. T. Clements.

Treasurer—F. W. Wood.

Police Magistrate—E. H. Baugh.

The following committees were appointed: Board of Health—A. C. Foster, J. B. Mathews and W. T. Moffet.

Finance—Sprague, Rendell and Patton.

Water Works—Tankersly, Patton and Ellis.

Sidewalk and Crossing—Sprague, Brewer and Honshie.

Streets and Alley—Brewer, Ellis and Tankersly.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Correspondence solicited. Address: DR. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN, 578 East Forty-third Street, Chicago.

Special Sale...

In our Furnishing Goods window we will display the following bargains for One Week Only:

- Boys' "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists, \$1.00 quality, \$1.00
- Boys' "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists, \$1.00 quality, 88c
- Boys' "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists, 75c quality, 63c
- Boys' "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists, 50c quality, 39c
- Men's Half Laundered Shirts, \$1.00 quality, 88c
- Men's Half Laundered Shirts, 75c quality, 63c
- Men's Half Laundered Shirts, 50c quality, 39c

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Is the most scientific, most efficient and most successful now in vogue.

THEY CURE THEIR PATIENTS. CONSULT THEM FREE.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel, Decatur, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.



Three doctors make regular visits here every 28 days.

Dr. Appleman, a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, New York City, the most notable college in America. Special courses in the great hospitals of Baltimore, Berlin and London, late professor of diseases of men and genito-urinary system, Electro-Medical College, New York, now has charge of the department of diseases of men in the Yale & West. B. Institute of Chicago. Dr. Appleman's fame as a skilled specialist in his line is widespread, the result of some of the most remarkable cures effected. His treats.

Dr. Prettyman, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, a college that is recognized by the profession everywhere as the most complete and thorough in the country. The doctor has had special courses in eye, ear, nose, throat and chronic diseases in the large hospitals of this and the old country and is, therefore, prepared to give to the sick and suffering the newest and best treatment, the most successful efforts. Dr. Prettyman treats.

Eye and Ear Diseases.

Diseases of sight, growing over sight, granulated lids, inflammation of eyeball, weak, watery eyes, etc., etc., treated and cured after the common, every day treatment has failed. No suffering, from this new treatment.

Ear Diseases, such as ringing, roaring noises, discharges, catarrhal deafness, treated by his new ear-cure treatment. It is indeed a beautiful revelation. The most granulated and best discovery of the age.

Catarrh, acute or chronic, polyp in the nose, enlarged nostrils, weak voice, ulcerated throat, bronchial catarrh, pain in chest, asthma, bronchitis, treated in a manner that assures success in the doctor and return to health for the patient.

Stomach, Liver, Heart Diseases, the cause of indigestion, loss of flesh, loss of appetite, bloating, belching, misery, can be cured. We insure to cure all cases undertaken.

Hemorrhoids (piles) cured in one treatment. No pain and no detention from work. A positive cure guaranteed.

Nervous Diseases.

Epilepsy, nervous prostration, rheumatism, etc., treated.

Diseases of Women, such as bearing down, pain, weak backs, blurring swelling of the limbs, painful or suppressed menses, leucorrhoea (white), ulcerations, sterility, cured by our treatment; saves the patient the unpleasant features of local treatment.

All Chronic Diseases treated. No incurable cases taken.

